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Sturnænas cyanocephala (LINN.).

Columba cyanocephala LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 282 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 174 (1840).

Sturnænas cyanocephala GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 324 (1847).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 108 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 299 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 291 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Top of the head bright blue; a narrow line of black extending through the eye, meeting at the nape, immediately joining a band of white which passes under the eye from the lower mandible and chin; throat glossy black, narrowly banded with white on the last black feathers of the lower throat, forming a white edging to the black throat; the feathers on the sides of the neck narrowly tipped with blue; upper parts purplish brown on the back, shading into olive brown on the lower back and rump; wings and tail brown; breast tinged with purple, shading into rufous brown on the belly; under surface of tail-feathers dark brown, almost black; basal portion of bill and feet deep red.

Length, 11; wing, 6; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.25; bill, .50.

Cuba, common in parts of the interior. On several occasions I have seen the living birds offered for sale in the markets of Havana. Jamaica (*Albrecht*).

Turtur risoria of authors is claimed to have been introduced into the West Indies many years ago; I have a specimen in my cabinet labelled "San Domingo." It has also been recorded from St. Bartholomew, Cuba, and Jamaica.*

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF PUEBLO COUNTY, COLORADO.

BY CHARLES WICKLIFFE BECKHAM.

DURING the year 1883 I spent several months at Pueblo, Colorado, and devoted considerable time while there to the birds. The results of my observations, nearly all of which were made in

* *Turtur risoria* SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Acad. För. 1869, p. 586 (St. Bartholomew).

Turtur risorius MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 302 (Jamaica).

Turtur risorus A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881).

the spring, were published in this journal (Vol. II, 1883, pp. 139-144), where are given brief notes on ninety-one species.

In the fall of 1886 I spent a month at the same place, from October 4 to November 4, and all of the thirty-one days but four were spent in the field. The result of this activity is the addition of twenty-two species and subspecies to the avi-fauna, and some interesting notes on birds enumerated in the previous list.

At the time of my arrival most of the transients and summer residents had left for the South, and a good many presumable winter residents had put in their appearance.

The weather during the whole of my stay was typical of the usual Colorado autumn; that is, the next thing to perfection—cloudless skies, cool nights, and warm days, with now and then a dust storm, thrown in doubtless for the purpose of stimulating our appreciation of the good things we had been enjoying in the meteorological line, and preventing us from growing tired of them.

The birds apparently did not like these cold dust storms any better than the unfeathered bipeds, for during their prevalence, it seemed impossible to find one anywhere; the most favored avian haunts were entirely deserted, and no amount of 'beating about the bush' would bring forth even a chirp.

I experienced the usual number of disappointments and surprises, which about balanced each other; I did not find some species that I expected to meet with, and found others which were not expected. Belonging to the former class may be mentioned *Zenaidura macroura* and *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, both of which were excessively abundant there in the spring of 1883. The latter species, however, is notably inconstant in this respect; its movements being doubtless regulated by the food supply.

Additions to the List given in 'The Auk,' Vol. II, 1883, pp. 139-144.

92. *Gallinago delicata*. But one seen. Flushed from a marsh, October 29.

93. *Circus hudsonius*. Two of these Hawks were seen on October 11. They approached within a very short distance of me and were easily recognized.

94. *Dryobates villosus harrisi*. None were seen in 1883, but in 1886 I found it to be the most abundant Woodpecker about Pueblo, and very tame and unsuspicious; in marked contrast with my experience of *D. vil-*

losus in the East. I had no difficulty in shooting them with a .22-calibre cane gun.

95. **Tyrannus vociferans.** Upon looking over my skins taken at Pueblo in the spring of 1883, I find several representatives of this species which I had then erroneously referred to *T. verticalis*. As I collected three skins of each bird, it is probable that they were equally abundant there at that time.

96. **Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus.** One individual of this subspecies was captured October 8, in a field covered with a dense growth of frost-killed *Helianthus*. The coloring is unusually brown for *alaudinus*. Several more were seen on that day, but none before or afterwards.

97. **Zonotrichia querula.** On October 29 I shot a male of this species in the autumnal plumage of the young bird. It was in company with a lot of Juncos and Tree Sparrows. No others were seen. This, I believe, considerably extends the known range of Harris's Sparrow, as I can find no 'record' west of Kansas or Nebraska.

98. **Zonotrichia albicollis.** A male in fine plumage of this essentially Eastern Province bird, was captured on October 24. The specimen is unusually small. Excepting a skin in the National Museum from Oregon, this is believed to be the most western record for the White-throated Sparrow. Perhaps both were mere stragglers. Colonel Goss (Birds Kan., 1886, p. 43) says it is "common" in Kansas, but the note doubtless has reference to the eastern part of the State.

99. **Spizella monticola ochracea.** First detected on October 20, after which date they became very abundant. The males were singing a good deal in low and weak, disconnected tones, peculiar to many young Sparrows which begin 'practising' in the fall. In November I heard *S. monticola* singing in the same way in Kentucky, and observed that the notes of the two birds were precisely alike.

100. **Junco aikeni.** Quite common. Generally in flocks with other Juncos, but upon one occasion I found a flock of ten or twelve which seemed to be composed entirely of *aikeni*. Decidedly one of the shyest birds I ever met with. Whenever I came in sight they all seemed to realize at once that their skins were wanted, judging from the celerity with which they took themselves away. Otherwise their habits seemed to be similar to those of other Juncos. The skins collected show a great deal of variation in the intensity of the slate color, and in the amount of white on the wings.

101. **Junco hyemalis.** Four or five of these birds were collected, and many more were seen. One of them was submitted to Mr. Ridgway for examination, who writes: "No. 2510 is *J. hyemalis* of the type which Dr. Coues proposed to call *J. hyemalis connectens*, and which Mr. Brewster thinks shows intergradation with *J. oregonus*, but which I cannot satisfactorily distinguish from the Eastern bird." Out here the bird itself seemed to share the uncertainty of the ornithologists as to its taxonomic status, for I invariably found it associated with *oregonus*, *annectens*, or

aikeni, apparently not having faith enough in its right to specific rank to go off and 'flock by itself.'

102. *Junco annectens*. Next to *Junco hyemalis oregonus*, this was the most common Junco I met with. I secured a large series, which exhibits considerable variation in size and coloration.

103. *Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus*. Although not observed at all in 1883, I found them quite common here in October, 1886, in suitable stony places. One was shot within the city limits, and I saw another in the yard of a hotel, but they prefer the rocky *arroyos* that are to be found along the Arkansas River and other streams. At a quarrymen's camp, eleven miles west of Pueblo, they were particularly abundant, and so tame that they came and went about the shanties with as much fearlessness as domestic fowls. Their alarm or call-note seemed to me very much like that of the Song Sparrow. All of those collected were very difficult to preserve in good form on account of the loose way in which the feathers were attached to the skin.

104. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. The bird itself was not observed, but a 'colony' of their nests was seen attached to some limestone cliffs near the same camp above referred to.

105. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*. Through an oversight this bird was not mentioned in any former paper. It was rather common in the spring of 1883, but during my last visit only two were seen.

106. *Helminthophila celata*. But one specimen of this Warbler was obtained. It was shot October 8, out of a party of three or four which were flitting about the top of a large cottonwood just within the city limits. It was a 'bird of the year,' with the orange crown showing quite distinctly. No others were observed.

107. *Sylvania pusilla pileolata*. Two of these birds were taken; one on October 5, in a clump of willows, and another on the 20th, in the same place. I was much surprised to find the Black-cap here as late as the 20th; for we had had several severe frosts prior to that date, enough to have totally destroyed the food of this insect-eating species. It was in fine plumage, and there was no external indication that it had been incapacitated for migration by wounds, moult, etc.

108. *Salpinctes obsoletus*. First seen October 6 in some rocky *arroyos*, eight or ten miles from Pueblo, where one was collected and six or eight more were seen. I again saw one at the same place on October 27. One of the shyest birds I have ever met with.

109. *Certhia familiaris americana*. One was captured and another seen on October 24.

110. *Parus atricapillus septentrionalis*. This Chickadee was encountered but twice; on October 12, when two were shot out of a flock of eight or ten *P. gambeli*, with which they seemed to be on the best of terms, and again on November 2, when three were found together in a thicket. The note is rather faint, and not much like that of the eastern bird.

111. *Regulus calendula*. Observed upon two or three occasions. Two were shot, a male and a female, both 'birds of the year,' and the former, as

I expected (see Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1885, pp. 625-628), had a fully developed red crown-patch.

112. *Turdus aonalaschkæ auduboni*. Three representatives of this species were collected, October 5, 6, and 15. No others were seen.

Additional Notes on Species mentioned in the former paper.

Rallus virginianus. Only one individual seen—in a marsh, November 3.

Ægialitis vocifera. Rather uncommon,

Falco sparverius. But three or four were seen.

Colaptes cafer. Common.

Dryobates pubescens gairdneri. Not common.

Otocoris alpestris arenicola. Very abundant. In my former paper on the birds of Pueblo, the Shore Lark found here was provisionally referred to the form *leucolæma*, but upon a re-examination of the skins collected, the bird turns out to be *arenicola*.

Pica pica hudsonica. Abundant.

Cyanocitta stelleri macrolopha. A single individual was seen on October 6. They were reported to be very abundant at this time in the Green horn Mountains, thirty miles from Pueblo.

Agelaius phœniceus. Common up to the date of my departure.

Sturnella neglecta. Only four or five of these birds were noted during my stay.

Icterus bullocki. On October 24, long after the time when nearly all of the summer residents had migrated, I shot one of these birds in a dense thicket of willow bushes. It was a young female in very dark, soiled plumage, and quite immature, but apparently able to fly very well. It was in company with another which I failed to secure.

Scolecophagus cyanocephalus. Ten or a dozen seen about a slaughter house near town.

Carpodacus frontalis. Not as abundant as in 1883.

Spinus tristis. Very abundant.

Spinus psaltria. Abundant. Generally seen in pairs. All of those I shot were young birds, and several of the males had almost attained the full 'spring plumage.'

Spinus pinus. Not seen until October 31, when several small flocks were observed.

Zonotrichia intermedia. Exceedingly abundant. Barely one-fourth of the males collected had attained the white crown; all of them, both males and females, were birds of the year. They sang a good deal in that sputtering sort of a way familiar to all who have studied the habits of *Z. albicollis* and other Sparrows in the fall. This 'practising' song proceeds, I am sure, from young birds just beginning to exercise their vocal powers, and is doubtless quite disconnected with any sexual excitation. The call-note of this Sparrow is very similar to that of *Z. albicollis*.

Spizella socialis arizonæ. Common in small flocks during the first half of the month; but few were seen towards the last.

Junco hyemalis oregonus. Rather common.

Melospiza fasciata montanus. Not very common.

Melospiza lincolni. In the same places as the last, and about equally numerous during first part of the month.

Pipilo maculatus arcticus. Not common.

Dendroica auduboni. About a dozen individuals altogether were seen, and one was captured as late as October 24.

Parus gambeli. Abundant during the whole time of my stay. Exceedingly tame and, like other *Paridæ*, partially gregarious. Not seen at all at Pueblo in 1883.

Myadestes townsendi. But one was seen—October 31. The bird was common here in the spring of 1883.

Turdus ustulatus swainsoni. On October 30, I shot a belated Olive-backed Thrush in a willow thicket. It was very emaciated, one leg had been broken, and but one feather was left to 'adorn' its tail—or, perhaps, 'point a moral.' Its presence here at this date is thus easily accounted for.

Merula migratoria propinqua. I saw but four or five individuals during my stay.

Sialia arctica. Rather uncommon. The only one shot was a young male with the blue feathers edged with brown.

Sialia mexicana. Observed only upon two or three occasions, when they appeared to be migrating; coming from the north and disappearing towards the south.

AUGUST BIRDS OF THE CHILHOWEE MOUNTAINS, TENNESSEE.

BY F. W. LANGDON.

THE observations herein recorded were made chiefly in Blount County, East Tennessee, between August 11 and 21, 1886, inclusive. The elevations known as the 'Chilhowee Mountains,' are a group of spurs or offshoots from the Great Smoky Range of the East Tennessee and North Carolina border; and extend, nearly at right angles to the 'Smokies,' as a series of more or less parallel ridges, 1500 to 4000 feet in height, for fifteen or twenty miles in a general northwesterly direction. There are three main ranges answering the above description and these are limited or cut off, so to speak, at their northwestern extremities, by the Chilhowee range proper (called on some maps Chilhowee